MONDAY, MARCH 11,

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

- OF -

MADAME PHELPS The Madame has just returned from a three weeks' visit to the fashion centers of the East, where she has been inspecting and securing for you the newest creations of the foremost modistes which embody the most recent and most exquisite Paris and New York dressmaking thoughts. Appointments for Madame Hodges whose department will open Wednesday, March 13, can be booked now.

DRESS GOODS

About Dress Goods. Every new effect will be seen here in the latest weaves and colors. Many of these exclusive to us.

The widespread popularity of Cotton Fabrics within late years has in many cases given them the place formerly occupied by woolen goods. Our Wash Goods Department contains the Newest Dimities, Organdies, Batistes, Ginghams, Swivel Silks, Jaconets, Lawns and Pattern Dresses, Come in and take a look.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

SPRING MARCH'S COMING

MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

150 Rugs, made up from Body Brussels, Axminster, and Wilton Velvet Carpet, from 11/4 to 11/4 yards square, choice each at

200 jar mats, of Linoleum, Tile and Mosiac pattern, (buy one and save your hundreddollar Carpet, for 23c. 300 Cocoa Mats-you need 'em this spring

weather-each at 37c.

500 pitchers, in size from a small "Creamer" to the largest Water Pitcher, each at from 29c to 66c. This includes the famous !'Blue Flemish Beauty" at 39c

50 pairs of large size Pink China Sugars and Cream-each pair at 49c.

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER



IT PLEASES CUSTOMERS

When shopping to know that they can get more for their money than they had anticipated. It is a settled fact that MARCY sells better goods for less money than any Jewelry House in the State. Call and examine our stock of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

> JEWELRY and SILVERWARE.

MARCY. West Washington Street.

Knox's New York Hats. Henry Heath's London Hats. Christy & Co.'s London Hats, Gordon & Co.'s London Hats.

DALTON, High - Class Hatter, Bates House. Sole agent for above celebrated Hats 🚗

MISS ORLOPP'S RECITAL.

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Her Conception Described as That of an Inspired Person.

who has been studying music in Cincinnati for two or three seasons, gave a recital at the College of Music in that city last Saturday. The Cincinnati Tribune, in speaking

of her, says:

"The recital yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum, College of Music, was one of artistic proportions. It was given in the main by Miss E. Jeannette Orlopp, violinist, whose playing gives positive evidence of genlus. She gave a rendition of Spohr's difficult concerto, Op. 47, which might be compared with that of a more experienced artist, and then in the set of four numbers which closed the recital her conception was that of an inspired person, while her skill was admirable. Miss Orlopp produces a beautiful tone and seems to have a remarkably retentive memory for a girl of fifteen, as she played entirely without notes.

"Miss Grace Reakirt was the vocalist who gave assistance, and in the three songs by Leandro Campanari, as well as in the recitative and aria, 'Dove Sono,' by Mozart, she sang with a voice of liquid purity, her phrasing being particularly pleasing and her interpretation intelligent. The Haydn quartet, in B flat, in which Miss Orlopp was the first violin, Mr. J. H. Guest, second violin; Mr. Walter Werner, viola, and Mr. Carl Hahn 'cello, was one of the most enjoyable numbers, and given complete, as it was, may be considered an unusual performance by students.

ance by students. CARRIED A REVOLVER AND A BABY.

And Threatened to Shoot Any One Who Interferred with Him.

George Smith, who lives on Union street, yesterday caused considerable excitement in his part of the city by going through the streets with his little baby in his arms. flourishing a revolver and threatening to kill any person who interfered with him. Smith has been sick for some time, and is said to have been drinking recently. Yesterday morning he assaulted his wife in their house, striking her and kicking her almost to insensibility. He then procured a .38-calibre revolver and threatened to kill her. She fied, and Smith grabbed up his little four-year-old child and started away. He had the revolver in his pocket, and threatened to shoot every one whom he met. The police department was notified, and officers Hunter and Shaffer started to find the man. When he saw the policemen he told them that he would kill them if they interfered in his affairs, but they placed him under arrest without trouble. The little child told the officers that her papa had tried to kill her mamma. Smith was slated at the police station for assault and battery on his wife, carrying concealed weapons and dankenmorning he assaulted his wife in their

TIS NOT YET SIGNED

HE NICHOLSON BILL'S FATE RESTS WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Probably Not Affect It if He Affixes His Signature.

PRESSURE FROM OUTSIDE

LIQUOR INTERESTS ARE URGING HIN TO VETO THE BILL.

Opinious of Judge Elliott and Others as to the Constitutionality of Now Receiving It.

ity and one that has a case involving the ame point, gives the opinion that the fact that Governor Matthews failed to receive the Nicholson bill Saturday night, will not affect its constitutionality in case the Governor signs the bill. The fate of the bill hangs entirely on the signature of the Governor, according to this opinion. This firm has sought to win a case by maintaining the unconstitutionality of an act that went to the Governor on one of the two last days of a session, and the firm has found that the court decisions are against them on the point they have tried to carry. While there was but little doubt Saturday

that Governor Matthews would sign the bill, some of the friends of the measure are fearful he will use the fact that the bill failed to reach him Saturday night as an excuse for refusing to convert it into a law. The saloon element brought all the influence it could command to bear on the Governor yesterday, urging him to veto the bill. Telegrams poured in from all parts of the State, signed by saloon keepers and those prominent Democrats whom they could persuade to appeal for them. Democratic leaders were promised a campaign fund to be raised entirely by saloon keepers next year if the Governor would only kill the bill, and even from outside the State came this influence. Several prominent men representing brewery interests in Ohio and Illinois came here and were closeted with Democratic politicians urging them to bring every influence to be obtained on the Governor. Not less than five hundred telegrams have been received by the Governor since Saturday morning, and it has cost the saloon keepers of the State no inconsiderable sum in the way of telegraph tolls. The State's chief was in consultation last night with some of his trusted political friends, taking counsel as to the best step to pursue. Friends of the bill insist that the Governor tive action. He can readily recognize the fact that the support of the liquor interest believed, will not be sufficient to make

When questioned last night he declined to discuss his probable action, but it is believed by those close to him that he will sign the bill and let the courts settle any point involved as to constitutionality. that the Democratic party would be held retook the view taken by Governor Hendricks when he signed the Baxter bill. This view was, that while the measure did not coin cide with his views of temperance legislation, still the measure was not a political one, and since the Representatives of the people had enacted such a law, he did not feel called to present his objections to it.

The bill will not be delivered personally to the Governor till to-day although it was presented at his office Saturday night. Friday night the Governor's private secretary remained at the office till midnight; this too, to give the Legislature an opportunity to present a political measure within the time prescribed by law. The enrollment of the temperance bill was completed before 11 o'clock, Mr. Nicholson, the author, giving it his personal supervision and urging the clerks in their work. It was finally completed, tied with a red ribbon, and then Mr. Nicholson jumped into a carriage and was rapidly driven to the residence of Speaker Adams. Lieutenant Governor Nye was at the Speaker's residence, attending a reception, and so the signatures of the two presiding officers were easily obtained. Mr. Nicholson then, it is said, started for the Governor's residence and either failed to find the house or was unable to arouse Governor Matthews. Clerk Brown took the bill to the executive's office before midnight, but there had been no one there since early in the evening. He locked the hill up, no further effort apparently being made to get the bill to the Governor. Yesterday morning Clerk Brown started out to unload the bill, but was unsuccessful. He appeared at the office of the Governor at 9 o'clock, but his rap at the door brought no response and he carried the measure to his desk in the House chamber.

The Constitution states explicitly that bills shall not be presented to the Governor one, and since the Representatives of the

him change the purpose he had of signing

the House chamber.

The Constitution states explicitly that bills shall not be presented to the Governor within two days previous to the adjourning of the Legislature. Opinion is divided as to what constitutes a presentation, some lawyers holding that the appearance of Clerk Brown at the executive's office Saturday night, and the fact that the Governor was not there, makes the presentation legal.

IT WILL BE ALL RIGHT.

If Governor Signs, Courts Cannot Go

Behind the Record. A well-known attorney, who has had oc asion to investigate the law in regard sion, said last night that he had little doubt that if the Nicholson bill was presented to Governor Matthews to-day and signed by him that the fact that it was presented on the last day of the session would have no effect on its validity. He has had principle is involved. All the recent derecord of the enrolled bill in the office of the Secretary of State. If that is properly signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and by the Governor the court cannot examine the journals of the Senate or House to see if its passage was in full accord with the law. These decisions override the opinions of the court in earlier years, when it was held that the court could examine the journals and declare the law inoperative on account of irregularities, but the more recent decisions are

what will govern the court now. In a number of other States, the attor ney said, the decisions are in accord with the earlier ones in this State. He does the earlier ones in this State. He does not expect the court to give him a favorable ruling on the point, but has hopes that he may win if his case goes to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, if the court will pass upon the question, it would be likely to follow the rulings in the majority of States, where it has been held that the court may examine journals where irregularities in the passage of a bill are alleged. It is a rule of the Supreme Court of the United States that it will pass on no question involving the preme Court of the United States that it will pass on no question involving the Constitution of a State if the rulings of the State court have been uniform, but in case the State court has overruled itself the court will decide the question. It is only on this phase of the question that the attorney has any hope of getting the law in his case declared invalid. He was asked what constituted a presentation to the Governor in the meaning of the law and said that if the bill was taken to the office of the Governor Saturday night before midnight it would be held by the Supreme Cour; to be a presentation. He recalled a case wherein certain coupons were required to be presented for payment at a specified time. When the time came there was no one at the proper place came there was no one at the proper place to receive them and they were simply presented, in the presence of witnesses, to a bare wall, and the court held that it was a legal presentation. He thought there

was no doubt that if the bill was offered at the office of the Governor within the legal time it would be held to be a legal

GOVERNOR IS IN DOUBT. Inclined to Give the Benefit of It to

the Nicholson Bill. Governor Matthews put in the day yesterday reading enrolled bills submitted for his signature. The act of chief interest was the fee and salary bill, which has over one hundred pages and requires much time and close application to read it. The Governor was assisted by Private Secretary King. When asked last night as to what bills he had concluded to sign Governor Matthews said that he would not care to mention any of them until to-day, when he would affix his signature, in order that there might be no question of the validity of the act. It was shown, however, to the Governor's satisfaction that the fee and salary bill had been properly and correctly enrolled. It is not improbable that the bill

"What will you do with the Nicholson bill?" was asked of the Governor.
"I can't tell," said he with a smile, "until I see it. It has not been delivered to me yet."
When the Governor was asked as to whether the Constitution permits him to accept a bill within two days previous to adjournment he said:

accept a bill within two days previous to adjournment he said:

"It has been the custom for Governors to waive the constitutional prohibition against presenting bills during the last two days, and I have acted upon the theory that I had the right to accept a bill, though the Legislature has clearly no right to present a bill to me within that time. The Pullman tax bill two years ago was passed on Monday and was signed by me, and while the case has been in the courts of highest resort this point was not held of first importance and was not pressed for decision. I would like to see a decision upon the point. In my opinion and that of two lawyers who are among the first lawyers of the State two days, excepting Sunday, were allowed me in which to refuse a bill so I would not be bound to accept a bill later than Friday night at 12 o'clock. I have grave doubts, however, whether any law would stand the test of the courts for constitutionality if presented to me on Monday and then signed, and as far as the Nicholson bill is concerned, you know the interests that will try to defeat it."

The Governor spoke as if the case would no doubt be carried to the courts, and this carried with it the inference that he intends to sign the bill. When asked why his office was not kept open for the reception of bills on Saturday night he said that it was open until 6 o'clock, and that no intimation was received that any bill was desired to be filed with him. He had kept it open on Friday night as long as there was any intention to present bills to him, and on Thursday night it had been open until midnight.

JUDGE ELLIOTT'S VIEW. Nothing to Compel Governor

main at His Office. Ex-Judge Elliott was seen at his home last evening and asked for an opinion regarding the perplexing section concerning the presentation of bills to the Governor and the effect on the constitutionality of the Nicholson bill and other bills which were not presented to Governor Matthews Saturday night. Judge Elliott said it was a question which he had not studied and he did not care to express an opinion. He read the lines over several times and then said:

"The language is very clear and it is as Governor. I do not recall that there have been any decisions rendered upon this ques-tion and I believe it is a matter which has tion and I believe it is a matter which has never been raised in the courts of this State. Other States have Constitutions much the same as ours and there surely are some decisions upon the question, but I do not recall them. It had been my impression that the Governor could receive bills to the adjournment time of the Assembly if he chose, but a constitutional question is one deserving study and I do not feel like expressing an opinion hurriedly."

"Was it compulsory upon the part of the Governor to be at his office Saturday night to receive the bill or any bills which the Assembly might have to present?"

"No, there is nothing to compel him to remain at his office."

"Would the negligence of a clerk in seeing that the Governor received the bill that night, have any bearing on its legality?"

"No, for it was the duty of the Assembly to see that the bill was presented and also to see that there was no negligence."

IT IS IN NO DANGER.

Lieutenant Governor Nye Says the Bill Will Become a Law. 'Do you know that the Governor has not received the Nicholson bill?" was the query put to Lieutenant Governor Nye at the Grand Hotel last night. The Lieutenant Governor had dined and occupied the greater part of the biggest settee in the

"No, I had not heard it," he replied, "but suppose that he will sign it, and when he does it will become a law. I had supposed that Governor Matthews got the bill before midnight last night. I signed it at ten minutes past 11 o'clock at the home of Speaker Adams. I think Mr. Nicholson himself brought it there. Mr. Adams also signed it at that hour and I suggested that it be carried to the Governor before midnight. However, the fact that he did not get it last night, will make no difference. The bill has passed and it only requires the signature of Governor Matthews to make it valid. He can attend to that duty any time—Monday or Monday night for that matter. You can't go behind the enrolled act and the official signature of the chief executive of the State. There are a number of other bills that have not been presented to the Governor, but there is no doubt about their becoming laws with his signature. As to that point, an act signed by the Governor. Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and the requisite number of official clerks would be valid even if the two houses had not seen it. The Nicholson bill is in no danger for it will be properly signed to-day and will become a part of the statutes."

THROUGH STREETS AND ALLEYS. William Dugan Leads Two Officers a Merry Chase.

Yesterday afternoon patrolmen Ringer and Beckman had a race with William Dugan, who was wanted for assault and battery. which took them over most of the territory in the west part of the city. Yesterday afternoon the officers found Dugan near the corner of Maryland and California streets, but before they got within half a block of him, he recognized them and ran. They gave chase but the man had too much of a start. Rinker fired his revolver in the air several times, but it only had the effect of hastening Dugan's speed. Through alleys and streets the men went and quite a crowd joined in the chase, adding to the excitement. Finally, the man succeeded in throwing the pursuers off his trail and escaped when in the vicinity of Haughville. William Dugan and his brother Thomas had a fight with Mike Garvey and "Hooker" Lee about a week ago and the police have been searching for the men ever since, arresting Tom Dugan yesterday morning. The officers are still hunting for William Dugan. he recognized them and ran. They

GEN. HARRISON IMPROVING.

Was Able to Leave His Bed Yesterday and Will Soon Be Out Again.

Mrs. McKee arrived from the East late Saturday night and spent the day yesterday in attendance upon her father, ex-President Harrison. The latter was still improving yesterday. Dr. Jameson said last night: "I visited General Harrison this morning and found him convalescent and beyond danger of relapse. He could have left his bed and dressed, but on my advice he remained in bed all day. He will soon be able to return to business."

Fell in a Fit and Died. Leroy Billmire, aged twenty-one, living at No. 442 East St. Clair street, was found dead in an outhouse by a member of his family yesterday morning. Coroner Castor was immediately notified and went to the place. His investigation showed that the young man is afflicted with fits and it appeared that he had gone to the building where he was found, and while there had fallen in a fit and in falling had struck his head on a board in such a manner that he had been strangled. Mr. Billmire was a painter and lived with his mother, Mrs.

The Love of Jewels.

The love of jewelry, it is said, is natural to the human race, but it is especially a characteristic of women. If you wish to please your sweetheart, wife or daughter, call on J. C. Sipe, Room 4, old Sentinel Building, and purchase an artistic piece of jewelry for her.

MEMBERS OF THE PROGRESS CLUB WILL COLONIZE.

Will Build Their Own Town and Rus It on the Co-Operative Plan, Including the Ground-Rent Idea.

The Progress Club met yesterday afternoon and discussed "A Model City." Rev. F. O. Ballard, who was to have addressed the club upon this subject, was unable to be present because of illness. In his absence S. D. Lafuze and J. H. Springer unfolded to the club-their plans for the establishment of an ideal colony near Indianapolis. The plans have commenced to assume definite shape, and the papers for incorporation are already prepared. Last Friday night those most interested held a meeting and elected Albert Krull president; Conrad Rusk vice president, and S. D. Lafuze secretary and treasurer. The new officers are only temporary, as it is intended to hold another election as soon as the \$20,000 capital stock is subscribed. The new organization has for its foundation the single tax theories of Henry George, and there is to be no such thing as individual possession of land. Several sites are under consideration, but it is desired to establish the model town north of the city on the Broad

Ripple street-car line. The shares are \$100 each, and there are two hundred of them. Any person of good character over twenty-one years of age can take one share in the company. It is proposed to buy twenty acres and divide it into two hundred lots. The latter will be the property of the company, but each member will be entitled to the use of one lot, upon which he can build a home. He will be given a lease but no deed, and he cannot speculate upon his lease. The board of directors are to assess rents for each lot, which are to be merely enough to pay the actual expenses of the town. The com-pany will pay the taxes.

The projectors of the scheme think the average rents will be sufficient to pave the streets, lay sidewalks, plant trees, build a

water works, erect a gas plant and lay natural gas mains. Natural gas, water and light is to be paid for by the company. The shareholders will pay for these privileges in the rents. There is to be no such thing as profits in the new tewn. Gas, water and light is to be forwighed at actual cost. Each as profits in the new tewn. Gas, water and light is to be furnished at actual cost. Each landholder, being a member of the company, can vote upon all questions, including the adjustment of rents. All members of the club did not agree with the plans proposed. One man became very indignant and said it was a money-making scheme.

"If the members of this club go into this thing," he said, "they are simply putting their necks under the neel of monopoly, a thing we have been fighting for two years. their necks under the neel of monopoly, a thing we have been fighting for two years. A man who builds a house on one of these lots loses all of his freedom and is at the mercy of the directors. He can't sell what he pays for and helps to improve, and he has got to live on it whether he wants to or not. I am opposed to any such scheme, for it bears the stamp of monopoly. I would rather live under a monopoly of money than a monopoly of freedom. Other members of the club laughed, and the man grabbed up his hat and coat and left the grabbed up his hat and coat and left the hall in haste.

hall in haste.

Mr. Springer explained that there was to be no such thing as monopoly, and the departed stranger labored under a false impression. He said it was simply a co-operative scheme, whereby two hundred people could obtain homes and at the same time have congenial surroundings, schools and a hall for religious services, with all the other advantages enjoyed by people who can own property down town. It is said that about seventy-five shares have been taken. Mr. Krull is interested in the wholesale confectionery business. Mr. Springer is interested in the manufacture of boxes and Mr. Lafuze is a lawyer, with an office in the Lombard Building. As soon as the entire two hundred shares have been subscribed the members of the association will flie the incorporation papers, elect directors and begin the work of starting their town.

A MEMBER'S LIST.

Some of the Prominent and Influential Members of the House.

Saturday, one of the younger members of the House who has taken an active part in its deliberations, said:

the House who has taken an active part in its deliberations, said:

"Inasmuch as the Journal has made a list of the younger members whom it has deemed influential, let me give you a list which will contain others of the useful and influential members. There is Willoughby, of Knox. Glbson and Vanderburg, who is one of the members whom one wants on his side if he has a bill. Judge Cardwill, of Floyd, Harrison and Crawford, is a member who has as much influence to-day as any member. He has advanced views, but he is a clean-cut thinker and speaker. There goes Terhune, of Madison. He is not an orator, but a man of affairs whose judgment is respected. Everybody in the House is sincerely sorry because of his loss.

"I would bunch the Marion county delegation as six as good men as are in the House. Not one of them claims to be a long talk debater, but the House will heed what either of them says. Perhaps Vonnegut is the silent man of the House, but in committee he is one of the most intelligent and conscientious. If Marion could be insured so capable and public-spirited a delegation in the future, its interests will be well cared for.

"Merritt, of Lagrange, is a conservative man who keeps the run of the business. He displayed tact as Speaker pro tem.

"Newhouse, of Decatur, is a brainy, persistent man who fights not only tenaciously for what he believes, but usually to win, as his championship of the \$1,000 mortgage exemption bill proves.

"McIntosh, of Wayne and Fayette, is one of the quiet and capable men of the House, but effective when roused.

"Moore, of Montgomery, Putnam and Clay, has been one of the stayers and fighters of the session. No man has spent more time on committee work.

"Bobilya, of Allen, is a good member, and really too good a man for a Democrat.

"Nichloson is a man whom every man in the House respects as well as likes. After the tact displayed in the steering of his temperance bill through the shouls and quicksands, there is no need of saying that he is a capable man.

"Captain Melendy, up ther

Melendy cruelly suggested that so patriotic a man should have shown it by having beer Stalwart Adams, of Stark, the school man of the House, is one of the useful and relia-

"Captain Harris, of Hamilton, is either on one side or the other of every impor-tant question and watches business narrow-"Crozier, of Jefferson, is not an orator, but he was a faithful man on the ways and

means committee.
"Farrell, of Elkhart, is a member who
makes his personality felt on measures of importance.
"Dinwiddie, of Lake, is a man to whom
the House listens.
"There is Hamrick, of Hendricks, who is
a bad man to have against a bill you have an interest in.

"Stakebake, of Randolph, is one of the men who is always here, he has views on all important subjects, and is probably the most independent man in the House of cauchy obligations

most independent man in the House of caucus obligations.

"McBeth, of Pulaski and White, is a member who may be said to be always in his seat watching with keen interest what is said to be the put in the cauchy beauty in the cauchy beauty in the cauchy beauty in the cauchy beauty in the cauchy in the cauchy beauty in the cauchy in the cau going on, and knows how to put in a

word.

"There are no more useful and influential men in this House than a long list of practically stlent men so far as addressing Mr. Speaker is concerned, but who, in character and in their influence with audiences of two or three, are most potential in shaping legislation. I cannot name them all, but there is Captain McCrez, of Montgomery; Cuibert, of LaPorte and Starke; Blakeley, of Marion and Shelby; Hanna, of Putnam; Simons, of Marshall, and Dr. Spaulding, of Terre Haute. These are simply samples of that large and influential class of legislators who are not talkers.

"Of course you will insist that the editors who are members are the right kind, and so they are. They are Allison, of Monroe and Brown; Harrison, of Elkhart and Kosciusko, and Wiilis, of DeKalb, the latter being one of the tollers on the salary bill. This list is not complete. If I had time

I would try to make you one with com-ments. It is a good House, and I am proud to be a member of it." Hale-Walker Wrestling Match. The wrestling match between Herb Hale and Bert Walker, which occurs at the Empire Theater to-night, promises the best

sport of the kind ever witnessed in this

city. Both men have been undergoing special training for to-night's contest, and each will make a strong effort to win the purse of \$150 offered. The match is to be mixed style, best two out of three falls taking the money. Bus the contract reads that the match is to be to a finish, if it takes all night. Last Monday night the same men wrestled in Graeco-Roman style for one hour and fifty-five minutes, and the bout was then declared a draw on account of the exhausted condition of the men.

THEY WANT DR. SWEENEY.

Central Christian Church Will Try to Secure the Columbus Minister.

The Central Christian Church is casting about for a successor to Dr. Lucas, who recently resigned the pastorate, and will try to secure Rev. Zachariah Sweeney, the wellknown preacher of Columbus, this State. It is by no means certain that a direct overture has been made to Mr. Sweeney, but certain it is that the wish of the co gregation points in that direction by an overwhelming majority, and if it is possi ble to win him away from his people it will be done. Some weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Sedalia, Mo., was considered as a possible successor to Dr. Lucas, and he came here and preached one or more trial sermons. Mr. Myers has been stationed at Sedalla for several years, and he has met with great success in that field. When he went there the church membership was between two and three hundred; there was some indebtedness and but little life, and the field was not altogether promising. Now the membership has been quadrupled, a handsome new house of worship stands as a monument of Mr. Myers's progressiveness, besides which it is known that he has been singularly successful in evangelical work at Des Moines, Ia., and other points. All these counted very strongly in points. All these counted very strongly in his favor, and at the last Congregational meeting the official board reported that if Mr. Myers was not acceptable, or, rather, if a call was not extended to him the board at this time. this report as an implied threat by the trustees that the church must take Myers or be without a pastor for an indefinite time, and there were a number of kindly remonstrances against the wording of the

remonstrances against the wording of the report, if not its spirit. Incidentally one of the speakers brought in the name of Zachariah Sweeney, and the applause which followed keenly foretold the wishes of the congregation. It was a spontaneous tribute to a very popular gentleman, and it showed that the congregation emertained the liveliest hope that something might point to the way by which his pastoral services could be secured. The congregation adjourned without taking action, but with the hope that the next meeting would see the Columbus pastor in the mood to serlously consider a proposition looking to the occupancy of a metropolitan pulpit.

Without doubt, if the Columbus people find that an Indianapolis church is negotiating for the services of Mr. Sweeney there will be a storm of protest; nevertheless the attempt, in all probability, will be made. Hence an effort will be made to impress upon Mr. Sweeney that his field of usefulness will be widened by removal here, and such influences will be brought to bear as may convince him of the necessity of an acceptance. Just in what way is best to approach the reverend gentleman, howmay convince him of the necessity of an acceptance. Just in what way is best to approach the reverend gentleman, however, is a problem. He is most pleasantly situated, and he is indifferent to monetary considerations, so the financial aspect will cut but a small figure.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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For several years past musical taste and knowledge have been greatly developed, and with this development the necessity has been felt for a PIANO on an advanced type, suitable for use by all, and at

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THE AMERICAN HOME PIANO

As it fully deserves this distinction.

Durability, Sweetness of Tone, with Singing Quality, together with greatest capacity for Standing in Tune, are the particular qualities of the Ellington.

You will always find a large assortment of these instruments on our floor, and your kind inspection is earnestly solicited.

95, 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania Street.

Ask to hear the Aeolian.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

ener Macaranana na paga atau da kananana kananana kananana kanan THE "CHALFANT"

Apartment House, corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan streets, is now

ready for occupants. Persons desiring rooms can inspect same and obtain terms by applying to the

janitor on the premises. No small children admitted, and no cooking allowed.

Main entrance, Michigan street.

Why Doesn't Your Wife Have her gowns made by us? Metropolitan styles—latest imported spring fabrics—men

Point out this ad. to her and suggest (very mildly, not to antagonize her and spoil all) that she pay OUR GOWNERY

Gowns \$40 and upwards.

KAHN TAILORING CO.,

22 and 24 East Washington Street.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co'y

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 291 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Real estate, unincumbered.

Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per chedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned.

Debts otherwise secured—collateral losus.

Debts of premiums—premium notes. 13,124,572.00 .. \$62,234,925.33

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and due
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof or resisted....
Losses and endowments due and unpaid
All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks \$180,361.50 54,221,091.00 \$55,858,719.55

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$50,000. State of Indians, Office of Anditor of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office:

[ERAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 23d day of February, 1895.

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 per Annum.